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With regard to the anti-amygdalic serum (it can not yet be called anti-toxin), I have nothing new to add to the detailed report which I sent you and which you must have already read in the annals of the Pasteur Institute, where it should have appeared about October 27 last.

I believe my serum to be now ready for human experimentation.

A few days from now I shall make a second bleeding of the only horse which I consider at the present time as well vaccinated (the serum of the first bleeding I have already sent to Brazil), and I shall hasten to send you a certain quantity of the serum, which I trust you will experiment with in the present epidemic at New Orleans. On this subject I should like to make a statement.

At the present time I can not offer my serum as a sovereign remedy for yellow fever. It would be veritable presumption to claim to cure yellow fever when it has already reached its most advanced stages.

At the present time I believe my serum to be efficacious when administered at the beginning of the disease. This is much in its favor.

If successive experiments shall demonstrate its utility in the most advanced periods also, so much the better.

I can tell you nothing with regard to the dose to be administered. This is still in the trial stage. Try one, two, three * * * vials. Make the injections subcutaneously, and if this does not give immediate results inject the serum immediately into the veins (the superficial veins of the forearm lend themselves very well to this purpose).

When you have collected or published your respective observations, I beg you to send them to me here or wherever I may be, as I am not sure of remaining here for a length of time.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours, very truly,

Dr. J. SANARELLI.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 18 correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn, viz, 26.2, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 14.1.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 134; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 23, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand. In greater London 2,324 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 40 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 18 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered,

including enteric fever, 10 ; diphtheria, 2 ; scarlet fever, 4, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 18 correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 31.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including measles, 11 ; scarlet fever, 10 ; diphtheria, 3, and whooping cough, 29.

Dundee.—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 163,090. Total deaths, 259, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26 ; scarlet fever, 9 ; diphtheria, 3 ; croup, 1, and whooping cough, 4.

JAMAICA.—Week ended December 11, 1897. Estimated population, 694,865. Total deaths not reported. The deaths included 1 from yellow fever.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 869. No deaths.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—Barranquilla.—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 78. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.